cases, there is a great deal too much to be said on both

sides. One thing to be said at the outset is, that

the so-called Republican Government of Spain in

these years it and its sanctioned officials, have been in-

efficient for the national cause, because it has been

partisan and but half-hearted for nationalism. But let

that pass. It is hardly deniable by any one who has paid

the slightest attention to facts, that the Carlists are

primarily indebted for their military existence and recent triumphs in Spain to material and moral aid and

comfort coming from France. The general fact is in-

disputable and the explanation of it simple enough.

Leaving out of account the Montpensier claims directly

and indirectly to and on the vacant Spanish throne,

Orleanist de Brorlie comes face to face there

with a conflict between royalty and Republicanism

And, of course, in his habitual equivocal way, played

in with monarchical revolutionism against republican

conservatism. But had he, De Broglie, and other over

cunning French statesmen, other ill reason for discour

aging Spain and encouraging its Royalistic fillbusters !

No matter where the right or wrong was; it was sure

that any French Minister who sought to find the right

and wrong and pronounced himself for the found

right, would by such pronunciation defy the clerical

part of the Legitimist conservative parties, and sacrifice

It needs an advocate hired by money, or made hon

estly eloquent by blind intensity of party passion, to

months has not very efficiently favored the Carlists or

pretend that the French Government for the past many

let them be favored, while pretendedly respecting the

Spanish Republican Government, which it, the French

this for the last three years to the Spanish Provisional

The humor of the pretense would provoke pure guffaws for commentary on its incongruity, if there were not

The mere state of the case of French practical inter

vention in Spanish affairs, is well presented in this

sentence of an exceptionably able article on the theme in the Journal des Débats: "It is idle to deny, that,

hitherto, and as far as we are concerned, the French

authorities have been accomplices of a passive inter-

vention, which is a veritable complicity." A column of

ingenious verbosity would less well state the undeniable

fact, and not at all help persons natively incapable of

profiting by a new fact.

It is mail hour. Time forbids me to say

what I would of that bold, good man, Murat

Halstead, who lately passed by here on his way to

Iceland; and of generous Clarence Seward, and his campagnon de voyage, genial Dr. Barker, herald and

hope of the coming generations. Other distinguished

fellow-countrymen, I am told, have come and gone

within the week. Some of them might perhaps be sur-

prised to learn how supremely indifferent to their

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN.

SIGNIFICANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS ON THE SPANISH

COAST-TWELVE THOUSAND MEN TO BE DIS-

PATCHED TO CUBA-A CANON REPORTED TO HAVE

BEEN SHOT BY THE CARLISTS-GERMANY AND

ENGLAND IN ACCORD IN REGARD TO THE CAR-

The British Mediterranean squadron will leave

An Italian frigate has been ordered to the north-

It is asserted that the Carlists have shot the Canon

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—The Spanish Minister of War

has telegraphed to Captain-General Coneha that

12,000 soldiers with a full complement of officers will

Le Temps says Germany and England have arrived

at a complete understanding on the Spanish ques-

tion, and hereafter no complaint will be made if

British ships conveying contraband of war to the

At a Cabinet council to-day it was decided that

12,000 troops be ordered forthwith to reënforce the

The Republican forces have entered Olot. They

met with no opposition. The Carlists fled, leaving

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

PROTEST FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS

AGAINST ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.

It is reported from Berlin that the Roman Catholic

Bishops have forwarded to the Government a pro-

test declaring that they cannot submit to one-sided

THE BRITISH ANTI-RITUALIST BILL PASSED

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FOREIGN NOTES.

to be abelished, the instructors having had their engage

that Louis Riel of Manitoba notoriety is at Suncook, N

H., the guest of the Rev. Mr. Richer, formerly a mis stonary in the North-West Territory.

A dispatch received at Toronto from Fort

Garry says, reports from all sections of Manitoba indi-

cate that the grasshopper ravages are not so bad as first reported. Fully one half a cropds expected.

The propeller Scotia has made the round

trip from Chicago to Kingston, Canada, and back three

times in succession within 12 days, with a cargo each way. The usual time was given for loading and unloading.

Prince Bismarck's son recently fought a duel

with pistols, at Dusseldorf, with M. Zarskowan, an offi

cer of infantry. The encounter took place at 6 o'clock in

the morning, 16 paces separating the combatants. Three shots were to have been fired by each, but the first—shot

of the German Chancellor's son took effect in his adver-sary's abdomen and soon afterwards proved fatal.

The agricultural labor struggle still con-

tinues in England. Several manufacturers and

coprolite diggers in the eastern counties have closed

their works to enable their men to assist in gathering

the harvest. The farmers say that they will have no

difficulty in getting in the year's crops without Union men. The laborers as a whole are sticking tolerably well by the Union, though many have gone back to their work and given up the Union. A sum of \$5,000 has just been given to the Union by one gentleman to be used for emigration purposes. A party of 200 emigrants left Newmarket on the 21st tilt, and several more batches are expected to follow before the close of the Summer.

The Lord Mayor of London's banquet to

representatives of art, literature, and the drama, given

on the 21st uit., brought together a picturesque assembly

of English and foreign celebrities. The first special

toast of "Literature and Art" was respended to by Lord

Houghton, Sir Francis Grant, and M. Halanzier. The

former alluded gracefully to some of his cotemporaries

He said: I sat by the deathbed of Celeridge, the great

A YOUNG LADY MURDERED BY HER LOVER.

derson County, S. C., a young German named Gairrann,

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 3 .- At Moffitsville, Hen-

Carlists are seized.

MADRID, Monday, Aug. 3, 1574.

be sent to Cuba as speedily as possible.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3, 1874.

PARIS. Monday, Aug. 3, 1874.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3, 1874.

LISTS-THE REPUBLICANS ENTER OLOT.

Malta to-morrow for Barcelona.

ern coast of Spain.

of the diocese of Vitoria.

behind them 100 prisoners.

passage through Paris are we who reside in Paris.

Republican Government, hesitates to recognize. And

his ministerial self among other things.

Vol. XXXIV No. 10,402.

FRANCE UNDER THE SEPTENNATE. THE RECENT DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET-EX-MINISTER FOURTOU'S CAREER-MEANING OF HIS RETIREMENT-THE NEW MINISTERS-FRENCH

FRENCH POLITICS.

AID EXTENDED TO THE CARLISTS. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PARIS, July 22 .- On the 9th of this month the President sent a message to the Assembly exhorting them with somewhat imperious urgency to hasten fulfillment of their long neglected promise to give his Government some sort of constitution. The next day he sent his Minister, Fourtou, to inform their Committee of Thirty of such constituent points as he deemed it essential to insist upon. Bear in mind that this Committee began its deliberations last November, and that it was instructed by a resolution passed in the Assembly three weeks ago, to take the Casimir Périer propositions for the " pasis of its labors on the organization mission of the national authority." With that jealous respect for the Assembly of which its conservative members so often make parade, the Conservative majerity of the Commission rejected the Casimir-Périer base, and after the hearing of M. Fourton, decided on a constitutional scheme, in which no provision is made for the "transmission of the public powers," and of which the essence is to constitute the personal Septenbate with MacMahon for its dictatorial chief for seven years, if he lives so long and cares to reign so long. The report odying the rejection of the Casimir-Périer proposition, and the desire of a personal Septennate (which, from the name of the reporter, will be known as the Ventavon scheme), was read to an evidently unsympathetic house on the 15th, and the 20th was fixed for the day of its dison. Last Monday, then, was finally to be the great field day, big with noise and verbal battle, if not with the fate of the Republic, and with such an atmosphere ! Thermometer above 80° Fabrenheit on Sunday at midnight. But "there is nothing certain but uncertitude." On Monday the lately urgent government requested an adjournment till Thursday (to-morrow.) The pretext for this request was the ministerial crisis but momentarily passed through.

How, if at all, momentous may be the provisional modification of the Cabinet, resulting from that transitory crisis, is a strangely mixed question, in their answers to which conjecturing wiseacres hereabout dis-play less than their usual confidence. Toe prevailing sense of weariness begins to dull their lively imaginations. Awaiting the solution which to morrow is (quite likely not) to bring, we are fallen into a sort of dozing The story of the crisis, so far as known, is briefly this :

Mague, late Minister of Finance, after a long losing coing his last plan for balancing the budget rejected by a great majority in the House, insisted on giving his resignation last week, which was accepted. He was the confessed representative of Bonapartism in the Cabinet. A little later, Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, insisted on resigning. For domestic politics his office is more important than any other in the Cabinet In his exercise of it he continued the repressive work of his predecessor De Broglie, who had done the dirtiest of it under delicate pretenses, with ruder if not more effectual rigor, and rather more appearance of honesty. That is not what drove him from his place. There were several other reasons for his leaving, the three most visible of which are as follows: He demanded that a Bonapartist should be taken into the place that Magne had vacated; that, on occasion of Ventavon's report, the President should in advance and by message repel the Casimir-Périer proposition; that the Prefect of Police, who, having pushed the investigations he was ordered to institute into illegal Bonapartist intrigues to the bases of a criminal presecution, insisting that law should have its course, should be dismissed from office. All these demands were in Cabinet Council resisted and finally rejected. The conducting chief of the resistance is the Dake Decazes. The Dake Decazes is Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Orleanist, so far as any one is Orleanist to-day. He is Orleanist by all his antecedents.

M. Fourtou is a comparatively young man and free from binding "antecedents." He was once Minister under Thiers, and has always been, up to last Friday, though at first in another department, Minister under MacMahon. Something of a nomad and ploneer in search of fortune, his awelling has been on the frontiers of the monarchical groups. Since his retirement the other day from the Ministerial bench, he has putched his tent on the borders of the Right Center. Pronounced Imperialist he is not, though he worked for Imperialists, who liked him better than they liked De Broglie, though he occasionally seemed to impartially per-secute them. Item, no one likes De Brugile-probably not honest MacMahon himself, who in a moment of embarrassment asked that ambidextrous centleman be any, in Fourton's departure from the President's Council within less than ten days of his acting as the President's authorized mouth-piece to the Committee of Thirty, lies in the fact that while he was Minister he was a Personal-Septenuarchist (apparently with the bonest Marshal's approval), and ceases to be Minister. remaining that. In other words, it might seem as though the honesty of the Marshal was grown some what tired of that queer, fluishing, but haldly false policy of the Truce of Parties. A policy of Truce, which. as its ablest advocate. De Broglie, in an excess of un conscious plain speaking confessed, and by all his acts asserted, means a division of the French nation into two parts—the one conglomerated of all Monarchical parties, each awaiting its chance to break out triumphaut over the other, coalized by a common bend of fear and bate against the other part of the nation; a truce of parties, the elementary principle of which is moral civil war; a truce of parties, the working principle of which-so the chief of the national execu tive, the docile creature of the sovereign Nationa Assembly is taught to believe-consists in his selecting his Ministers from the various Monarchical minority parties, to the strict exclusion of all branches of the Republican majority of that misrepresentive convention. word about the new Ministers, if they keep in pince

from now till the time this letter reaches you, may pos cibly retain a mildly relaxed interest for such of you eastaway seacoasted and inland watering-placed sub scribers as are otherwise out of duil reading. Mathlen Bodet, who takes the place vacated by Magne, offers likelihood, from previous tastes, studies, and native intelligence, to be a not at all unworthy successor o that rather capable Finance Minister. A Government know of might be glad to get the services of either. (By the way, Jourde, the manager of the finances of the Commune, is at liberty. He bas-as his remarkable management proved to any of the rare ones who will give themselves the trouble of trying to learn what the Commune was-quite exceptional intellectual ability and alas! quite more exceptional honesty.] Bodet has been, at times, a mildly persuaded conditional Republi Gen. Chabaud Latours, the new Minister of the Interior, is an old, honest military man, of eminently and personally Orleanistic antecedents, but has hitherto not acted prominently with any party. Neither be nor his new colleague can in the heart of them be Republicans proper or cordial acceptors of the Casumir-Périer or any other ambiguous assertion of the Repubhe. But they are both distinctly not Bonapartists; for the moment the Bonapartist element is for the arm time eliminated from the Presidential Cabinet, and therefore you conclude that the chance of a compli mentary vote in favor of the Republic to-morrow afterneon is increased toward certainty. On the contrary, some conceive it among the possibilities that just b cause certain timid members of the Right Center are relieved from their late fear of Bonapartist encroachment they will withhold to-morrow their vote for the Republic, will dawdle off again into their habitual feeble dawd. ling off and on-making no port, aiming at nothing resuming their pitifully unintelligent, drifting course toward the gulf of empire in their sfily fear of the He said: I sat by the deathbed of Celeridge, the great philosopher, and I have lived to be perplexed by the speculations of John Mill and of Matthew Araold. I was the college friend of Alfred Tennason, and I halted the rising genius of Algernon Swinburne. I was present at the historic births of Macaulay and Hallam, and I have evolved the counter controversies of Freeman and Froude. I have seen Miss Edgeworth in her decline, and have lived to see the maturity of George Enot. I came into Parliament with Vivian Gray, and now repose under the Premiership of Lothair. If you will allow me, I will for a moment, turn from literature to the sister art. I heard Madame Challam sing Luther's Hymn in York Muster, and I am therefore the better able to appreciate the wonderful performances and divine melody of the ladies I see around me. Republic. Since the popular town meeting held on the green before Babel Tower, with such results as we all have heard of, there is no instance on record of such an assembly of politically imbecile gentlemen as will be gathered together to-morrow at Versailles. It is barely possible that they may rise to the capability of voting something by a scant majority. Constituent capability were it ever in their body, has gone out of them. Their moral authority is nil.

The most respectable, and as it now seems, the most influential member of the Cabinet, is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Decazes. As Minister of Foreign Affairs, one would say that he should know something of Spanish affairs, and of the remarkably intimate relawhich every one knows have long flourished, no

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1874. the young lady, with whom be fell desperately in love. He became jealous of the attentions of a supposed rival, and deliberately killed the young lady while the three were sitting in Mr. Tucker's parlor. After committing the deed the murderer fled, but was arrested and lodged in jail at the Henderson Court-house.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF A BISHOP

AN ATTEMPT MADE TO ASSASSINATE BISHOP WHIP-PLE OF MINNESOTA-AN INSANE DIVINITY STU-DENT THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN-A CATHEDRAL

THE SCENE OF THE EVENT. St. Paul, Minn., August 3.-At Faribault, Rice County, yesterday, in the Cathedral, an insane divinity student named Nims attempted to assassinate Bishop Whipple. Just before the sermon, Nims advanced rapidly to the chancel, but before the pistol which he held in his hand could be discharged, the Bishop siezed and forced him into a chair, where he was disarmed. The cause of the attempt at assassination was the refusal of the Bishop to ordain him (Nims) a priest, because of his unsound mind.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

THE HOSTILE CAMP IN THE BLACK HILLS-THE IN-DIANS SAID TO BE PEACEFULLY DISPOSED-LATE

ACCOUNTS FROM GEN. CUSTER'S EXPEDITION. SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 3.-A dispatch to The Journal from Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, states that four Indian runners arrived at Cheyenne Agency to-day direct from the hostile camp in the Black Hills Tuey saw Gen. Custer's command in camp near Bear Butte, at the foot of the Black Hills, on the evening of July 31. They report that the hostile Indians knew nothing of Gan. Custer's expedition, and that they were peacefully disposed and wanted to come into the agen-

serious tricky purpose and logically false logic in its | cies to trade. ATTACK ON A HAVING PARTY NEAR RAWLINS-ONE CITIZEN KILLED.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3 .- Col. Bradley at Fort Steele telegraphed to headquarters here yesterday as Indians have attacked a baying party six miles south of Rawlins. They killed a citizen named Johnson and

of Rawlins. They killed a citizen named Johnson and captured stock. I send Wessels's company out at once.

CENTENNIAL PROSPECTS.

CONTRACT MADE FOR THE IRON REQUIRED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS-THE NEW PLAN BEING PUT IN EXECUTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The Building Comnittee of the Centennial Board of Finance officially anounces that a satisfactory contract has been made by Mr. Dobbins, the contractor for all the iron required for the construction of the exhibition building and also the permanent building, including beams, &c. The parties furnishing this material, Messrs. A. & P. Roberts of the Pencoyd Iron Works, with their present facilities are able to place this immense quantity of iron on the ground within six months from the date of the contract. The Pencoyd Works are within a short distance of the Centennial grounds.

The Centennial Board of Finance has learned that ex-Gov. Bigler has been successful in securing a number of prominent gentlemen to act as auxiliaries to the Bureau of Revenue, under the new plan, in the New-England States, and has fair expectations of obtaining all the subscriptions that may be required from that section. Among those who have expressed themselves as being willing to cooperate is Vice President Henry Wilson, who serves cheerfully in his country. Gov. Bigler is now the guest of ex-Gov. Straw of New-Hampshire, one of the United States Centennial Commissioners, and will, doubtless through his aid make good progress in his less, through his aid, make good progress in his

WASHINGTON.

THE PLACING OF THE FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 3, 1874. The report that Secretary Bristow would recommend that the 42 per cent bonds be made five per cent interest bonds is denied by Assistant Secretary Conant. It is known to be the intention of Secretary Bristow to place the latter loan on the market as soon as he has disposed of the bonds to the Syndicate, with which he has just closed negotiations. One recommendation Mr. Bristow will make is that the law which prohibits him from temporarily increasing the National debt be so amended or construed by Congressional enactment as to admit of more freedom of action in placing our bonds with home investors. Mr. Bristow has no donot of his ability to place the whole 4 per cent loan with European capital-

ARREST OF ONE OF A GANG OF DESPERADOES. WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 3 .- The detec-Saturday last arrested Denn Sharkey, in his cabin on the mountain back of that city, as one of the desperadoes who made the assault upon Mine Boss Green, at Jermyn, last Tuesday. He had been skulking in the woods since the affray. At his examination he denied the charge, but a bullet hole through his left leg, above the ankle, showed him to be the same man who was shot and fell down during the laws, and claiming that the legislative power in affray. He was brought to this city and lodged in prison on Sunday. To-day Mr Green was able to come here, and Sharkey was brought into his presence, when he was identified as one of the gang. The one who was shot in the fight turned out to be Patrick Malia of Dunnore, and his wife claimed his body after it had been buried. The other desperado is at large, but he is known and detectives are on his track. These affairs have become quite frequent in the mining regions, and this is matters concerning the Church belongs to the Pope The Public Worship Regulation bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons this evening.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Aug. 3 .- Lieut. Adolph Marix The military school at Kingston, Canada, is s ordered to duty at the Asiatic Station ; Lieut, Charle T. Hutchins is detached from the Fortune and granted The lumber trade with the United States leave; Mate Louis F. Strout, from the Triana and ordered-to the Gettysburg; Mate James M. Creighton, continues inactive at St. John, N. B. The largest lumber operator, Mr. G.bson, has shut down four juills. from the Gettysburg and ordered to the Triana; Passed Assistant Engineer William L. Bailee, from the Triana Information has been recived at Montreal and granted sick leave.

The Navy Department is to-day advised of the arrival f the Colorado at Key West from Hampton Roads. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 3.-Naval Constructors W.

L. Hanseom, Thos. D. Wilson, and S. D. Pook, a Board for the examination of persons to be Assistant Naval Constructors, meet at this station next week. The report detaching Commander Essiman, Licut. Commander McCook, and Sailmaker Seaman from duty at this station is untrue.

BREAKING OF A RESERVOIR AT TRENTON. TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3 .- The main reservoir, which supplies this city with water, gave way this afternoon, and sent about 30,000,000 gallons of water over the city and down Pennington-ave. with a mighty rush, filling the cellars of most of the houses for a quarter of a mile. The breach is in the south end of the reservoir, and is about 25 feet wide at the top. There was no damage done aside from the filling of the cellars, the drowning of chickens, and the carrying away of feucing. It was caused by a leakage from an old pine which was left imbedded in the soil when the new reservoir was built. All the dayinge, except that done by the filling of the cellars, will not exceed \$1,000.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Aug. 3 .- A special to The Disputch from Sedalis, Mo., says that yesterday afternoon, four men, named Wilson, Rollins, Ray, and Henry, rode across the farm of George and David Davis, nine miles from Sesaila, letting down fences on their passage. On their return they were met by the Davis brothers. A fight ensued, and Rollins and Wilson were badly wounded. Constable Derrell, with a posse, attempted to arrest the Davis brothers at their house last night, when they were fired upon, and Derrel and one of his men severely wounded. To-day the Davis brothers gave themselves up. It is believed that two or three of those wounded will die. from Sedalia, letting down fences on their pas

* STRIKE OF IRONWORKERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 3.-The Vulcan ron Works of this city last week decided to reduce their workingmen's wages 10 per cent. The employes at once stopped work, and to-day they received notice that if they did not resume work before Wednesday next they would be paid the wages due them and be discharged.
To-day they held a meeting, and resolved not to go to work as long as the reduction was instance on. About a dozen of the mes refuse to stop work, but they have been in no manner molested by the strikers.

AN INSURANCE COMPANY ORDERED TO SUS-PEND BUSINESS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.-J. M. Forster, State Insurance Commissioner, has given the Safeguard Insurance Company of Philadelphia notice to disconpartments bordering on Spain and the Carlisis. Here, shot and killed a young lady named Karle Tucker. It time business in this State until a recxamination of its in all cases, there is something to be said on both appears that Ganzam was employed by the father of affairs can be made.

THE PLYMOUTH INQUIRY.

QUICK WORK TOWARD THE CLOSE. FIVE WITNESSES EXAMINED-MR. CARPENTER AND DR. STORRS NOT TO TESTIFY - MR. MOULTON TAKING REFUGE WITH GEN. BUTLER-CLOSE OF

THE LIBEL SUIT.

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee examined five witnesses last evening. Mr. Carpenter telegraphed that he would not testify. The Rev. Dr. Storrs wrote that he could not go to Brooklyn at present, and that what he had to tell was not important. Francis D. Moulton is with Gen. Butler in Massachusetts. The Committee will probably finish their work today or to-morrow, and report at the end of the week. The legal proceedings have virtually come to an end. Justice Riley has decided to dismiss the libel spit against Mr. Tilton on the ground that Mr. Beecher has not joined in the prosecution. Final action will not be taken until to-morrow, and Mr. Gaynor is at liberty to apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Judge to go on with

THE END CLOSE AT HAND. THE SEARCH FOR MR. MOULTON ABANDONED-DR.

STORRS NOT TO BE EXAMINED-THE REPORT PROMISED FOR FRIDAY. The labors of the Investigating Committee are

drawing near a close, as will be seen by the following card, which was yesterday published by the BROOKLYN, Aug. 3, 1874.

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee earnestly request that all persons who have been invited to testify before them on the matter now under examination, appear before them to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, as that will probably be the last meeting of the Committee for the reception of testimony.

H. W. SAGE. A gentleman who is authorized to speak for the Committee, the counsel for Mr. Beecher, said last evening that this action of the Committee could not be looked upon as hasty or illadvised. The Committee had pushed on its work with all the energy it could properly employ, although the newspapers had been continually complaining of delay, and the Committee from the start had intended to finish its work as speedily as was consistent with thoroughness of investigation. The members had been waiting anxiously for Mr. Moulton's testimony, and were still very desirous to have it presented, but all their efforts to find him had been in vain. No member of the Committee and no one connected with the Committee, he said, knows where Mr. Moulton is. Their efforts to reach him had only resulted in their learning that he took a train at Beston on the Eastern Railway last Wednesday, the 29th inst., and they would be very much obliged to any one who would tell them where he now is. The Committee had about given up the expectation of his appearance before them, and would probably be obliged to close the case without him. Only a few witnesses, whose testimony would be of comparatively little importance, remained to be examined, with the exception of Mr. Beecher, Mr. Carpenter, and Mr. Moulton, if he returns. The Rev. Dr. Storrs had returned an answer to the Committee's summons, saying that he could not appear before the Committee, but would be willing to answer questions which might be sent to him in writing. Mr. Beecher's counsel said that the Committee had feared that the summons to Dr. Storrs might reach him at a very inconvenient time for him, but they had no choice. They desired to have his testimony, but thought it would hardly be possible to examine him by letter, as it would take too much time.

Counsel for Mr. Beecher stated that Mr. Beecher would probably be examined by the Committee on Wednesday evening, or if there were not other witnesses to take up the time, his examination, in part, at least, might take place Tuesday evening. He thought it not unlikely that the Committee's report would be ready in time for the Friday evening meeting of Plymouth Church on the 7th inst., and would be presented at that meeting. The meeting this week is the adjourned monthly session of the

THE COMMITTEE'S SESSION.

OR. CARPENTER DECLINES TO TESTIFY-ANOTHER VERSION OF DR. STORRS'S LETTER-FIVE WIT-NESSES QUESTIONED. The unusual length of the session last evening-

more than three and a half hours-was not very fruitful in result, according to the statement of a member of the Committee, made after the adjournment, who said that the five witnesses examined had furnished testimony of a miscellaneous character, and not of the first importance. He remarked that the meeting was tedious rather than startling in development. On the other hand, one of the counsel for the Committee declared that the five witnesses had given evidence of great weight. Among these witnesses were two ladies, and there had been a good deal of expectation that Mrs. Tilton would furnish testimony in addition to that which she gave on Friday evening. Several members of the Committee, however, gave positive assurances that Mrs. Tilton was not present. One of the five who were examined last evening was Dr. Minturn, who was Mrs. Tilton's physician, and is understood to have attended her at the time of her illness, in the course of which, it is stated, Mr. Tilton obtained from her an acknowledgement of improper intimacy with Mr. Beecher. One of the witnesses was a lady of slight figure and below the medium hight. She was escorted to Mr. Storrs's house by Mr. Ovington, and on leaving the presence of the Committee was escorted by that gentleman to Mr. Beecher's house. Great pains were taken to conceal her identity, for she was closely vailed. It was surmised that this was a former servant of Mr. Tilton, who had already given her testimony before the Committee. There was reason, however, to believe that it was a witness whose testimony was intended to corroborate certain minor

It is learned from the most trustworthy sources of nformation that the Committee were much disappointed that F. B. Carpenter did not appear before them last evening. It was claimed that they were fully prepared to prove that Mr. Carpenter had spoken falsely in several particulars in his statements concerning the case. A telegraphic dispatch was received from him, saying that he should not appear before the Committee, and that an explanation of his reasons would be found in a letter which he had sent to the Committee. A letter was presented from the Rev. Dr. Storrs, in which he stated that he had no personal knowledge of the matters which came before the Committee; that he had seen the statement signed by Mrs. Tilton and referred to in Mr. Carpenter's statements and in Mrs. Tilton's testimony of Friday evening, which contained the grave charge expressed in these words: "On a sertain occasion Mr. Beecher solicited me to become a wife to him, with all that is implied in this relation. This proposition I communicated to my husband." But on account of the lack of personal knowledge, Dr. Storrs expressed the opinion that it would not be necessary for him-to appear before the Committee.

The Committee received an intimation last evening from one of the business partners of Francis D. Moulton that it was not improbable that Mr. Moulton would be in Brooklyn to-day, and that it was possible that he might appear before the Committee this evening. The Committee are not inclined, however, to set their expectations very high from this suggestion.

The Committee had decided to make public the evidence and examination of Mrs. Tilton, but finally letermined not to do so until this evening. It

covers 70 pages of foolscap. The substance of it has already been given in THE TRIBUNE.

MR. MOULTON WITH GEN. BUTLER. GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 3.-Francis D. Moulton the mutual friend of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, is the guest of Gen. B. F. Butler at Bay View.

THE LIBEL SUIT VIRTUALLY ENDED. USTICE RILEY DECIDES TO DISMISS THE CASE-THE

COMPLAINANT AT LIBERTY TO APPEAL TO THE

SUPREME COURT-FUTURE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. The announcement that Mr. Tilton would be examined vesterday before Justice Riley, on the charges made against him by Wm. J. Gaynor for libel hour of opening. Inside the railing were seated many prominent lawyers, with Dr. Corey, the physician it innacy cases. A few minutes after 10 o'clock the com-plainant entered, and Mr. Tilton soon followed him, accompanied by his counsel, ex-Judge Morris. Assistant District-Attorney Farren followed soon afterward and held a private consultation with them. Justice Riley called the case at 10:30 and proceeded immediately to read the following opinion: In the matter of The People agt, Theodore Tilton

In the matter of The People agt, Theodore Tilton.—I cateriained the complaint in this case, and issued a warrant against the defendant, believing it to be my duly to do so. I had no knowledge of the complainant or his position in the matter. The defendant was arrested on that warrant, and appeared before me personally and by counsel, and the complainant also appeared at the same time, when it was admitted by the complainant, and thus made known to me for the first time, that the complaint was not made with the knowledge or the consent of the person alleged to have been hiseled. Now, while it is true that libel is a public offense, it is also true that it is such offense because of the private wrong and injury it inflicts upon the individual libeled. Complaints of this kind usually originate with the person assailed, although it is not always absolutely essential that this should be so, and many eases occur where third persons may properly interfere without neutring odium or consure of any kind. As the public offense, however, consists in the injury done or threatened to the individual, it is hardly consistent with legal principles to assume a crime the public offense, however, consists in the injury done or threatened to the individual, it is hardly consistent with legal principles to assume a crime from any composition or publication, however virulent, when the person therein mentioned, who is generally supposed to be the best judge of what affects his own reputation, declines or omits to prosecute therefor. The person mentioned in the publication complained of, is a citizen of Brooklyn, to whom the courts are as accessible as to the complainant, and in this case, he has not seen fit to make any complaint, and does not unite in this prosecution. I have concluded at this stage of the case that it is my duty to dismiss the complaint, not because the complainant did not have a right to make it, but because the person alleged to have been libeted does not now unite in this prosecution, but as I may be wrong in my view of the law I will incur no riss of error in the matter. I shall not therefore dismiss it now, but give notice that I will do so on Wednesday morning bext, at 10 o'clock, to which time this case stands adjourned. My object in thus postponing the final decision being to afford the complainant an opportunity to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel me to proceed if I am in error in refusing. In this event I shall cheerfully perform whatever may be regarded as my duty in the premises; otherwise I shall terminate the case as I have already stated.

Mr. Gaynor then said to Justice Riley: "Do I under-

Mr. Gaynor then said to Justice Riley: "Do I understand your Honor to decide that I had no right to institute this proceeding ?" Justice Riley answered: "No, I do not so decide." Mr. Gaynor then made this inquiry: "Then your reasons for leaving me to get a mandamus from the Supreme Court to compel you to proceed with the hearing, are because the party libeled loes not unite with me in prosecuting this case !" Justice Riley returned, "That is the reason," and a short time after adjourned the case to Wednesday morn-

The general impression made by the action of Justice Riley is that no further legal action will be taken. Mr. Tilton's counsel, ex-Judge Morris, says that there is no probability that a mandamus will be obtained compelling a hearing, and it is understood that Mr. Gaynor will make no attempt to push the matter further. Mr. Tilton said last evening that be was unfamiliar with the legal details, but he supposed the case was now coded. When asked if he thought that legal proceedings would be instituted after the Investigating Committee had made its report, either of his own motion or that of Mr. Receher's friends, he said he was not ataliberty to speak upon the subject.

A member of the Investigating Committee remarked vesterday afternoon that Justice Riley's action had disposed of Gaynor's case. There would be no chance of Mr. Gaynor's getting a mandamus from the Supreme Court Judicious people everywhere thought that a Justice's Court was no place to bring up such a matter in. He thought it not improbable that legal action would be taken by one side or the other after the Committee had flushed its labors, but, in his opinion, there would be no occasion for calling on the Grand Jury or the District Attorney. Either party is able to protect its own interests without that, and the best course would probably be to institute a civil suit.

Counsel for Mr. Beecher said that he supposed Mr. Gaynor's case was now at an end, and he did not think there would be any other legal proceedings coming after the investigation. He was confident that Mr. Beecher's friends would not prosecute Mr. Tilton. Mr. Beecher is of too forgiving a spirit to desire that. He thinks that those who have tried to injure him will be punished enough by the result of the investigation, and by the report of the Investigating Committee. Some of Mr Beecher's friends felt that even if his consent were obtained to take legal action against Mr. Tilton the effort would be uscless, because any jury would acquit Mr. Tilton on the ground of insanity. He admitted that his own opinion went so far as this.

MR. TILTON'S MOVEMENTS. HIS VERSION OF RECENT EVENTS-AN INTERVIEW

WITH MR. WINSLOW. A correspondent of a Boston paper has given

The Brooklyn Union notes of a talk with Mr. Tilton, in the course of which the circumstances of his wife's departure from his bouse, and his appearance before the Committee, were fully recounted. Mr. Tilton informed the correspondent that the invitation of the Committee to appear before them reached him only two hours before the time fixed for his appearance. He went, however, and was present at the time named. His frame of mind then was to state his grievance without going into details to men who would act as fair matter, and who would be disposed to exonerate him from the charge of standerer of Mr. Beecher, provided Mr. Tilton could show that his grievance was based upon facts that were a justification of his course. He could not regard the Committee as one to which he should unbosom himself. He therefore proposed to tell the story of his wrongs to Mr. Sage in private and in confidence, and then to leave it to that gentleman's sense of honor and justice, and his views of public policy, to say what ought to be done. Mr. Tilton said that Mr. fracy joined with the members of the Committee in opposing this suggestion and insisted on knowing Mr. Tilton's cause of grievance against Mr. Beecher, The interview ended leaving an impression upon Mi Tilton's mind that no arrangement could be made be tween him and Mr. Beecher so as to save in a quiet way the reputations and feelings of both and that whatever he might tell the Committee about the affair would ulti-mately be made public. Meanwhile Mr. Moulton retuined B. F. Butter as his counsel. The documents in the possession of Mr. Moulton, bearing upon the ease, were, in Mr. Triton's opinion, shown to Gen. Butier, because the latter earnestly advised delay, and even went to Gen. Tracy and assured him that from his knowledge of the documents above referred to it was his legal opinion "that Mr. Tilton and a case and that the divulging of the facts in the case would seriously demoralize society and the Christian Church." Tilton said that both Mr. Meulton and Gen. Butler urged him not to state his case before the Committe, or at least to delay making any statement until comprom ising measures had been tried. But the entreaties of Mr. Moulton and Gen. Butler to the Committee and Mr Tracy were as fruitless as those upon Mr. Tilton, and s one night when Mr. Moulton had tried hard to tempt Mr. Tilton over to New-York with a game supper, Mr. Tilton broke away from the influences and invitations of his friend and went before the committee and made his statement. Mr. Tilton said to Mr. Smith that even after he had completed the reading of that statement he offered to consent to any arrangement that would cover up the affair, provided Mr. Beecher would sign a state ment exonerating Mr. Tilton from being the casue of any of the differences between them, or of having acted dishonorably in any way toward him. "My ultimatum now," said Mr. Tilton at the close of the conversation, " is that Mr. Beecher shall resign his charge that is the explation of his fault that I ask." Tueodore Tilton was in close conference with District Attorney Winslow in his private office in the County

See Flat Page.

Sin: The new comet may be found with a small another observation.

10 p. m.-From an observation to-night it appears that its present direction and rate of motion will bring it midway between Gamma and Thuban it,

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

INFLATION REPUDIATED.

SOUND FINANCIAL VIEWS IN MINNESOTA. THE SENTIMENT OF THE PROPLE MISREPRESENTED IN CONGRESS - SENATOR WINDOM DISCOVERS THE MISTAKE-MINNESOTA WITHOUT BRASON TO DEMAND EXPANSION-VAIN EFFORTS TO HAVE THE INFLATION HERESIES APPROVED.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] St. Paul, Minn., July 28 .- Prof. Sumner, in a letter to Gov. Davis last Spring, inspired by reading his speech to the workingmen of St. Paul, in which he set forth with remarkable ability the principles which must underlie a sound and stable currency. expressed surprise that any public man in the West hould dare to take his stand against the prevalent inflation heresics. It is not strange that, after the perfermances of such men as Morton and Ferry and Logan, claiming to represent the almost unanimous sentiment of the West and the solid support which the Minnesota delegation in both Houses of Congre's gave them, Prof. Sumner should have supposed this State given over to the idolatry of paper money, but the truth is that, as far as they have thought of or discussed this great question of the currency at all, the people of Minnesota are surpassed by no State in the Union in their devotion to sound financial views. They were misrepresented in Congress last session by men who, when the debate opened, had no very settled convictions on the subject, but who took Logan's and Ferry's word for what the sentiments of their constituents were instead of ascertaining them for themselves. A SENATOR'S MISTAKE.

I first learned that Minnesota was not as wild and unreasonable as it had been represented in its demand for a new flood of irredeemable paper during a conversation with Senator Windom, a few days ago, at his residence at Winona. He volunteered the remark that he had, since his return to the State, found very few who were in favor of inflation. I expressed my surprise, and he went on to say that never, since he had been in political life in the State, had he been so much deceived in regard to the wishes of his constituents. He had spent the entire recess of Congress in the study of the transportation question, and, after the session began, had devoted himself to the preparation of his report, so that he had little time to give to the currency problem. His first inclination had been to vote against inflation, and did, indeed, on one or two of the first divisions, record himself on the other side; but believing that his constituents desired a further issue of currency, he voted for the bill which the President vetoed and for the subsequent ones passed, although he never thought that either would bring about any great expansion. I have not talked with any others of the Minnesota delegation on the subject, but I suspect that they have all made the same discovery that Senator Windom has. The Republican party of this State will hardly make the currency question an issue of the Fall campaign unless forced by the opposition to defend its record.

demand an increase in the volume of the currency than they have to ask the railroad companies to operate their lines at a loss. The strongholds of the nflationists are those parts of the West and South where the people are poor and their business is so unprofitable that they find themselves deeper and deeper in debt at the end of each year. A population like this is easily led astray by the sophistries of the expansionists. They get a vague idea that if there was more money in circulation a portion of it would in some way fall into their hands. But this is not the condition of the people of Minnesota. For several years the crop of wheat, which is the principal staple of the State, has been good, and has brought to the farmers good prices. Last year the surplus shipped out of the State was about 25,000,000 bushels, worth to the farmers here as many dollars. In 1872 the surplus of wheat was at least 20,000,000 bushels, and this year the crop will fall very little if any short of that of 1873. It is not strange, therefore, that with this constant flow of money into this State, for only a portion of it goes out again for the purchase of goods in the East and Europe, money should be plenty here. And it is plenty, and has been for the last twelve mouths.

The people of this State have no more reason to

The effects of the panie were very little felt in Minnesota. A few speculators in lands who were carrying too heavy loads found some trouble in raising money, but the banks in this city, Manneapolis, and Winona were never short of currency, and their temporary suspension turned out to be an unnecessary precaution. The country banks were all strong, and most of them had money to lend. This year the call upon the city banks in this State for money to carry the farmers through the harvest has been, I am informed, very small, and has been more than counterbalanced by deposits made by country banks that have more money than they can use. This shows that the farmers of this State are becoming creditors instead of debtors; their abunddant crops and the fair prices have made them lenders of money instead of borrowers. Very little if any Eastern or foreign capital is now coming here for investment; the construction of railroads, which two or three years ago swallowed up such immense sums of money, has been suspended; mortgages on real estate are not as plenty new as they formerly were, and many of those that are

THE EFFECTS OF THE PANIC LITTLE FELT.

now offered are taken by home capital. I am speaking now of the State at large. Taken as a whole it is in a most prosperous condition. There are of course many cases of individual misfortune, and some whole communities like that devastated by the grasshoppers are in great distress. Business in the towns and cities too is dall, owing to the unsettied state of trade throughout the country, and the tendency of the people to practice economy and to abstain from the purchase of all goods not immediately necessary. But take the State as a unit and it is in the condition of a man whose income for several years has considerably exceeded his expenditures-in easy circumstances.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO HAVE INFLATION APPROVED.

It must not be supposed that no attempt was made to create a public sentiment in this State in favor of inflation. The very meeting at which Gov. Davis made the speech to which I referred in opening this letter, was called to ratify the platform of the Rochester, N. Y., In Instrial Congress, one plank of which meant nothing if not inflation. But the Governor expounded the subject too clearly and showed so plainly by statistics and other illustrations that no currency could be stable and safe unless it was founded on gold and silver, and redeemable at all times in coin, that he carried his entire audience with him, so that he was repeatedly interrupted by expressions of approbation and bursts of applause. The attempt of the inflationists to capture the people of Minnesota was a failure, and its only effect was to cause a portion of them to look into the question, and almost all of these espoused the cause of honest currency.

THE NEW COMET,

ITS PLACE AND HOW TO FIND IT. To the Editor of The Tribune

elescope, 70 south of Gamma, the upper guard or Pointer of the Little Bear. It will be, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, almost directly to the left of that star. Its small size and slow motion indicate that it is yet probably not less than 100,000,000 miles from us: but neither its distance nor the direction of its motion can be certainly known until after

one week. HENRY M. PARKHURST.

New-York, Aug. 3, 1874.